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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. [redacted] the Ministry of Light Industry [redacted] research problems:
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- 25X1 a. Utilization of short strands of cotton normally discarded with the cotton seed.
- 25X1 b. Processing of waste rubberized textiles for recovery of textiles.
- 25X1 c. Utilization of waste cellulose.
- 25X1 d. Utilization of waste leather.
- 25X1 e. Isolation of amino-acids from proteins.
- 25X1 f. Hydrolysis of cattle horns for food.
2. The Ministry of Light Industry paid [redacted] five thousand Kčs. per month plus a bonus for every "discovery". In return [redacted] jobs assigned to [redacted]
- 25X1 [redacted] a small factory at Strelské Hostice /4918N-1346E/ (between Pilsen and Strakonice), where hoofs and horns were ground to powder for use in button manufacture.
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3. Research on the utilization of short strands of cotton was assigned because the Ministry wished to save the wasted cotton fibers which clung to the cotton seed after normal harvesting of the cotton. [redacted] solution was to treat the entire seed and cotton lint with sodium hydroxide, which dissolved the alpha-cellulose. The alpha-cellulose then filtered from the undissolved residue. This salvaging was regarded as economically practical by the Ministry.
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4. Research on waste rubberized textiles was begun because the Ministry calculated that there was a yearly waste of several hundred thousand crowns' worth of rubberized textiles normally discarded by the shoe and boot factories. Textiles were rubberized with synthetic or natural rubber [redacted] at the Bata factory in Gottwaldov [redacted] tested the practicability of extracting the rubber with solvents (e.g. petroleum ether or gasoline) in a Mertz-extractor (Soxhlet principle). Because of the scarcity of solvents, [redacted] shred the entire textile and reweave the residue, since the rubber content was low enough (less than three per cent by weight) not to interfere with the reweaving. The rewoven fabric could then be used for work clothes, for rubberized paper, and for use in tire manufacture at the "Kudernac" factory in Brandys nad Orlicí [5000N-1618E].
5. The Ministry [redacted] was concerned about the loss of cellulose at its paper production factories. There are about 30 paper factories in the CSR, two of which are in Tyn nad Vltavou [4914N-1425E] and in Sumperk [4958N-1658E]. These plants lost cellulose in the water that flowed out from the factory [redacted] a series of artificial ponds through which the waste water flowed. These ponds were then adjusted to pH 5. The cellulose collected at the bottom of these ponds and was then gathered up, washed, and dried. The dried material was pressed into cellulose boards (or panels) and used for insulation of houses or for partitioning of rooms. An Institute in Bratislava had been given the same problem [redacted] solution was considered practical, and a factory in Gottwald produced cellulose boards from the recovered material.
6. [redacted] successful in [redacted] attempts to find a use for the waste leather discarded by the boot and shoe factories of Gottwaldov [redacted] ground up the leather, mixed it with paper pulp, and used a resin as an adhesive. The resultant material was accepted by the Ministry of Industry for use in the preparation of soles for house-slippers. The Soviet Union was asked at this time by the Ministry of Industry for advice on methods of shredding leather, but the USSR replied that they had no experience with processes for it.
7. [redacted] a method for the hydrolysis of horns in acid solution. The acid hydrolysate was neutralized with sodium bicarbonate, which produced a precipitate in the neutral liquor. The liquid fraction was treated with ultraviolet and then sold as a food flavoring agent. The solid fraction was pressed dry, molded into small cubes, and sold for use as bouillon cubes. Both liquid and solid products were sold in the CSR under the names "Maggi" or "Ilse". In the Spring of 1952, a factory in Decin [5047N-1413E] was manufacturing "Maggi" by a similar method from various plant proteins.

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